



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

West and Central Africa  
Middle East and North Africa  
East and The Horn of Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
December 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network		
Burkina Faso	5	FMPs
Chad	3	FMPs
Guinea	3	FMPs
Mali	10	FMPs
Niger	6	FMPs
	10	FMPs (mobile)
Nigeria	2	FMPs
Senegal	1	FMP

[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

30 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and ten mobile FMPs are currently operational in seven countries.

In **Burkina Faso**, data is collected at five FMPs located at strategic transit points throughout the country. An average of 1,808 individuals were observed crossing FMPs daily - an increase of 12 per cent from the November figures (1,620). Across all FMPs in the country, travellers had mainly departed from Burkina Faso (80%), Niger (9%) and Togo (6%). The three primary intended destinations of migrants were Côte d'Ivoire (47%, a 4% increase since the previous month), Niger (24%, a 2% decrease) and Burkina Faso (20%, a 2% increase). In December 2018, seasonal migration (36% of flows observed) overtook short-term economic migration (32%) as the primary motive for travel. This growing proportion of

seasonal migrants amongst observed individuals, which began in November (increase of 2% when compared to October) is due to the fact that the seasonal migration season begins after the rainy season, which this year ended in late October. Travellers were primarily from Burkina Faso (64%, a 7% increase since November), Niger (27%) and Mali (5%, a 1% increase). A number of vulnerable people were identified: six per cent of individuals observed were children under five, five per cent were pregnant women and two per cent were elderly.

In **Chad**, because of continued unrest around Zouarke, data was only collected at the Faya and Kalait FMPs.

Over the reporting period, an average of 446 individuals per day were recorded at the two FMPs, a slight decrease of one per cent when compared to November 2018 (450). The percentage of short-term economic travellers (53%, an 11% increase since November and a 22% increase since October) continues to grow, while the percentage of economic migrants (23%) remained relatively stable. Despite ongoing fighting between government forces and rebel groups in the north of the country, the number of people who reported having been displaced by conflict fell from 15 per cent to ten per cent. This is due to the fact that no conflict-induced movement was observed in Faya, a result of the decision by local authorities in the north of the country to block all southern-bound travel for security reasons.

Fifty-eight per cent of observed travellers were adult men (a 6% decrease from the previous month), 25 per cent were adult women (a 3% increase) and 17 per cent were children (a 5% increase). All individuals identified, excluding a small number

of American and Spanish tourists, were from Chad. All observed flows were internal movements within Chad.

In **Guinea**, data is collected at three FMPs located in Boundoufourdou (along the border with Senegal), Kouremale and Nafadji (both along the border with Mali), which observe flows to and from Mali and Senegal. In December 2018, a daily average of 725 individuals was witnessed at the FMPs. This represents an increase of four per cent when compared to November 2018 (697). The largest share of migrants observed (79%) were Guinean nationals, while the rest originated from a variety of countries in the West and Central Africa region (including 5% from Mali, 3% from Sierra Leone and 2% from Nigeria). When compared to other countries in the region, larger shares of the observed migrants were adult women (32%) and children (24%), a 3% increase from November 2018, including eight per cent of children under five years old. Five per cent of travellers were pregnant women and three per cent were elderly.

The highest share of individuals observed (42%) were entering the country. Thirty per cent of travellers (primarily observed in Kouremale and Nafadji) were headed to Mali, while 22 per cent (mainly observed in Boundoufourdou) were travelling to Senegal. The main reasons for migration were long-term economic migration (45% of flows), short-term local movements (44%) and seasonal migration (5%). These figures are similar to those observed in November 2018.

In **Mali**, the Gogui FMP, located on the border between Mali and Mauritania, observes mobility flows between the two countries while the Sevare, Menaka, Inhalid (in Kidal region), Timbuktu, Place Kidal and Wabaria (in the city of Gao) FMPs mainly capture travellers heading towards Algeria or traveling within Mali.

Average daily flows observed in December 2018 witnessed a slight decrease of two per cent from November, going from 217 to 212 individuals observed on average each day. Eighty-three per cent of observed individuals were adult men, while thirteen per cent were women and four per cent were children. The countries of origin of travellers were similar to the previous month. The proportion of Malian travellers was 47 per cent, followed by Guinean (15%) and Ivorian (8%) nationals. The main countries of intended destination of travellers, namely Mali (41%), Mauritania (21%) and Algeria

(20%), also did not change. A large majority of migrants (91%) were undertaking economic migration. Another five per cent were performing short-term movements and four per cent were conducting seasonal migration

In **Mauritania**, a Migrants Presence exercise conducted in Nouadhibou to assess the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants present in the city found that 32,384 migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa lived in Nouadhibou. Fifty-six per cent were adult men, while 22 per cent were adult women and 23 per cent were children. The majority of migrants identified (61%) were Senegalese nationals, followed by Malian (14%) and Guinean (13%) nationals.

In **Nigeria**, the Sokoto FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger (mainly to Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez) with observed travellers split between those departing Nigeria for Niger and those arriving to Nigeria from Niger. The Kano FMP captures flows between Nigeria and Niger, Chad, and in smaller numbers, Cameroon. Observed flows are mainly composed of outflows from Nigeria to Niger, or internal travel within Nigeria.

In December 2018, an average of 1,601 travellers was observed daily at the Kano and Sokoto FMPs, the same average number of people observed in November 2018. The majority of observed individuals (64%) were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult women and 17 per cent were children. Travellers were carrying out either short-term movements (41%), long-term economic migration (33%) or seasonal migration (16%). These figures are similar to those observed in November 2018.

The main nationalities observed were Nigerian (49% 2% less than the previous month), Nigerien (33%), Chadian (5%), Malian (4%, 1% more) and Cameroonian (2%) nationalities. Almost all individuals observed were travelling either from Nigeria (67%, a 2% increase from November) or Niger (31%, a 3% decrease), while the vast majority were headed to either Niger (65%, a 2% increase) or Nigeria (33%, a 2% decrease).

In **Niger**, the Arlit and Séguédine FMPs primarily observe movements to and from Algeria and Libya, respectively. Three of the FMPs (Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria) are located along the border between Niger and Nigeria, while the

FMP at Tahoua, situated in central Niger, between the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria in the south and the Agadez region in the north, was set up to help understand internal movement flows.

A total of 47,569 individuals were observed at the six FMPs in December 2018, or an average of 1,534 individuals per day, representing a decrease of 13 per cent since November 2018. This decrease is explained by the substantial drop in the number of individuals observed at the Dan Issa FMP (decrease of 71%). This drop is due to the increase in armed robberies carried out against travellers, which has led migrants to travel along routes circumventing Dan Issa.

Of the observed flows, 34 per cent were outflows (a 3% increase since November 2018), while incoming flows represented 24 per cent (an 8% decrease). In addition, 42 per cent of travellers (a 5% increase) were observed moving internally.

The number of migrants conducting short-term economic migration grew substantially in December 2018, increasing from 29 per cent of flows in November to 45 per cent in December. Concomitantly, the share of self-reported long-term economic migrants (35%) and seasonal migrants decreased (by 4% and 14% respectively). The majority of individuals observed at the six FMPs were Nigerien nationals (79%, an 8% increase from November 2018), with the next most-represented nationalities being Nigerian (11%, down by 7%), Chadian (3%) and Sudanese (2%) nationals.

Most travellers (83%, a 9% increase from November 2018) were coming from locations within Niger, followed by Nigeria (15%, a 6% decrease) and Libya (1%, a 4% decrease). The reason for the substantial decrease of flows coming from Libya (whose numbers dropped by 8% in the past two months) is not yet known, and missions will be undertaken in the coming weeks to better understand this trend. The three aforementioned countries were also the primary intended destination countries: 77 per cent of observed travellers were coming to Niger, while 15 per cent were headed for Libya (a 6% increase) and 8 per cent were going to Nigeria (a 7% decrease). In line with a trend observed over the past seven months, no travel between Niger and Algeria was observed.

In **Senegal**, data collected at the only FMP in the country, set up in Tambacounda, shows that, on average, 717 individuals were observed each day at the FMP, a 52 per cent increase from the previous month. Fifty-six per cent of travellers were adult men (2% less than in November 2018), a smaller number than that observed at FMPs in other countries in the region, while a comparatively large share (40%, or 3% more than the previous month) were adult women and four per cent were children (1% less).

The largest proportion of travellers (48%) indicated conducting short-term local migration, while the next largest group (35%) reported performing economic migration. A large share of travellers (69%) were coming from Senegal, while 30 per cent were travelling from Mali. The overwhelming majority of observed individuals (96%, 3% more than in November 2018) were travelling towards locations within Senegal, primarily to towns bordering neighbouring countries, such as Mali, Mauritania, Guinea or The Gambia, while the rest were heading towards The Gambia (2%) Mali (1%) or Guinea Bissau (1%). Most of the observed individuals (76%, an 11% increase from November 2018) were Senegalese nationals, while 14 per cent (representing a 10% decrease since November 2018) were from Mali.

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## Burkina Faso

Latest population count profiled and registered  
As of October 2018

**1,600** Internally Displaced

Implementation Components  
Household Survey

Current Geographical Coverage  
1 location in Sahel Region

Published Information Products  
Household Profile

[displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso](https://displacement.iom.int/burkina-faso)

DTM Burkina Faso conducted a Mobility Tracking exercise for the first time in October 2018. A household profiling exercise was carried out in the village of Déou, during which 1,600 individuals (214 households) were registered.

A proposal has been submitted to implement a full-scale Baseline Mobility Tracking assessment across the Sahel and East Regions of Burkina Faso.

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## Cameroon

Current Implementation Round  
Round 17 (February 2019)

Latest population count tracked and monitored  
As of Round 16 – November 2018

**245,725** Internally Displaced  
**96,075** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**9,831** Returnees (from abroad)  
**40,396** Out of Camp Refugees

Implementation Components  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey,  
household survey (basic profiling)

Current Geographical Coverage  
806 locations in Far North Region

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement  
Dashboard, Return Intention Survey,  
Maps

[displacement.iom.int/cameroon](https://displacement.iom.int/cameroon)

DTM Cameroon conducted Round 16 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessment activities in November 2018, covering 808 sites in the Far North Region including 9 additional villages and identifying 245,725 IDPs, 105,906 Returnees (including 96,075 former IDPs and 9,831 Returnees from abroad) and 40,396 Out of Camp Refugees.

DTM Cameroon will start data collection for Round 17 of its Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments in mid-January 2019, and results are expected to be published in February 2019.

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## Central African Republic

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 6 – December 2018

**580,692** Internally Displaced  
**375,684** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**118,607** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility  
Tracking (Site), Survey

Current Geographical Coverage

9 préfectures (Bamingui-Bamoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbo-mou, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé)

Published Information Products

Displacement Dashboard, Displacement Report, Maps, Return Intention Survey, Report Site Profiles, Neighbourhood Profile, Rapid Assessment, Flash Updates

[displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic](https://displacement.iom.int/central-african-republic)

Between 10 October and 5 December 2018, DTM carried out Round 6 of its Baseline Mobility Tracking assessments, identifying 580,692 IDPs, 375,684 returnees (former IDPs) and 118,607 returnees from abroad, in 1,255 locations, including 39 displacement sites and 1,216 host communities. During Round 6, security conditions prevented access to two prefectures (Bamingui-Bangoran and Basse-Kotto). As a result, displacement figures do not wholly reflect the current displacement situation in the country.

All population categories witnessed an increase in numbers, partially explained by the increase in coverage in some prefectures thanks to improved security conditions.

The number of former IDP returnees grew by 21 per cent (65,858 individuals) since the previous round, while the number of returnees from abroad grew by ten per cent (10,883 individuals). These numbers reflect the increasingly significant trend of returns observed as the Eastern part of the country grows steadily more stable as well as growing instability in the region of neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo hosting refugees from CAR.

The number of IDPs grew by six per cent, a result of increased fighting between armed groups and attacks on civilian populations in some prefectures, most notably Haute-Kotto (increase of 19%), Mbomou (increase of 8%) and Bangui (increase of 5%). This increase reflects the fact that while some parts of the country are becoming increasingly stable, other regions are witnessing an increase in violence due to rival armed groups vying for control.

The majority of displaced individuals (65%) were children (aged eighteen or younger). The overwhelming majority of households (97%) had children, with an average of five children per household.

The majority of displaced populations were displaced by armed conflict (67%), followed by intercommunal clashes (27%). Six per cent of total displacements were preventive displacements.

DTM CAR will start to roll out Round 7 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in January 2019, with results expected to be published in March 2019.

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## Chad

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 6 – December 2018

**126,313** Internally Displaced  
**13,771** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**25,541** Returnees (from abroad)  
**1,621** Third Country Nationals

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Household Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
176 sites in Lac Province

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Maps

[displacement.iom.int/chad](https://displacement.iom.int/chad)

Between November and December 2018, DTM Chad conducted Round 6 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) assessments in 176 locations in the Lac Province (4 fewer locations than in the previous round), identifying 126,313 IDPs, 13,771 Returnees (former IDPs), 25,541 Returnees from abroad and 1,621 Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

While the number of IDPs grew by three per cent (up from 122,312 IDPs identified in the previous round of data collection), the number of former IDP returnees, returnees from abroad and TCNs all fell (by 8%, 3% and 6%, respectively).

Notably, every identified household (100%) had children (up from 94% of households the previous round), with an average of two children per household. The majority of displaced individuals (67%) were children. The vast majority of the displaced lived in shelters made from straw or metal sheets.

DTM Chad will begin roll out of Round 7 of DTM Baseline Assessments in January 2019. Results are expected to be published in March 2019.

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## Mali

Latest count of population (As of 31 December 2018)

**120,298** Internally Displaced  
**526,505** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**69,478** Repatriated

Implementation Component

Mobility Tracking (Baseline)

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products

Flow Monitoring Report, Flow Monitoring Snapshot, Displacement Report

[displacement.iom.int/mali](https://displacement.iom.int/mali)

As of 31 December 2018, 120,298 IDPs, 526,505 former IDP Returnees and 69,478 Repatriated have been identified.

The number of IDPs increased by 39,996 individuals (a 49% increase) since November 2018. The magnitude of the increase in IDPs results from intercommunal clashes flaring up in the central strip of the country, as well as attacks by armed groups along the border with Burkina Faso. The number of returnees and repatriated remained stable since the previous reporting period.

The CMP reports are produced by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster led by IOM. While still providing technical support, IOM handed over the management of the DTM in Mali to the government in November 2015 - transferring the data collection process and analysis to the National Directorate for Social Development (*Direction Nationale du Développement Social, DNDS*).

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## Nigeria

Current Implementation Round  
Round 26 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 25 – October 2018

**2,026,602** Internally Displaced  
**1,531,793** Returnees (former IDPs)  
**110,903** Returnees (from abroad)

Implementation Component

Emergency Tracking, Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Biometric Registration

Current Geographical Coverage

807 Wards in 6 States (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)

Published Information Products

Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Site Profiles, Site Assessment Dashboard, IDP Population Variation Dashboard, Biometric Registration Update, Emergency Tracking Report

[displacement.iom.int/nigeria](https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria)

In the Round XXV data collection exercise, conducted between 1-20 October 2018, DTM Nigeria identified 2,026,602 IDPs, and 1,642,696 Returnees (including 1,531,793 Returnees (former IDPs) and 110,903 Returnees (from abroad) in 807 Wards.

DTM Nigeria will start data collection for Round XXVI in December 2018 and results are expected to be published in January 2019.

Through its Emergency Tracking activities, DTM recorded a total of 17,790 movements (representing an increase of 26% from the 14,101 movements observed during the previous month), including 12,841 arrivals and 4,949 departures at locations in 33 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States between 1 November – 2 December 2018. While the number of arrivals remained fairly constant, the number of departures fell dramatically over the course of the month, with 2,364 departures recorded the first week and 422 departures recorded the last week of the month (a drop of 82%). The number of monthly departures tracked decreased by 25 per cent and was the lowest number of monthly departures ever recorded since ETT activities began two years ago. However, this does not reflect an actual drop in the number of departures but is rather a result of displaced persons departing from areas which have become inaccessible to or are not covered by DTM enumerators. Notably, a significant number of people departed from Baga LGA following attacks by Non-State Armed Groups and clashes between government forces and Non-State Armed Groups, but their departures were not monitored because ETT enumerator teams had to be evacuated from these areas as a result of insecurity. In contrast to this, all areas of arrival of displaced populations form part of the zones covered by DTM's ETT activities, explaining the significant difference observed between the numbers of arrivals and departures

The main triggers of movement during this month across all LGAs were voluntary relocations (26%), ongoing conflict (25%), poor living conditions (19%) and improved security (19%).

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## Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
September - November 2018

### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	89 FMPs
Sudan	4 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

99 FMPs are currently active in three countries in the region. In Libya, the number of FMPs was reduced due to methodology refinement and harmonization with global methodology.

As of the last report (November-December 2018) IOM identified at least 663,445 migrants currently in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities within 571 communities originating from more than 44 countries [primarily from Niger (20%), Egypt (15%) and Chad (14%)]. Information on current migration flows was collected through 1,136 assessments in 15 regions and 29 municipalities. Migrants were primarily located in Tripoli (22%), Ejdabia (11%) and Misrata (10%).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien (19%), Egyptian (14%), Chadian (14%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (10%).

Out of the total number of migrants identified, 623,529 individuals (94%) originated from 33 different African countries and 39,629 individuals (6%) from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 297 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin. Out of the 633,655 individuals from Africa, 434,391 (70%) originated from Sub-Saharan countries, and 189,138 individuals (30%) from North African countries.

While 21 per cent of African migrants were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only one per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths

along the Central Mediterranean Route. In December 2018, 364 individuals were rescued by the coast guard and eight bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 15,473, while 1,314 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

Since July 2017, IOM in Sudan has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The returns are monitored at the entry points of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum and at the port of Sawakin in Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In December 2018, 67,773 Sudanese nationals returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 42,394 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-eight per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 32 per cent were women. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 22 per cent were school age children.

From January to December 2018, 15,830 Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 8,911 migrants arriving by boat during December 2018. This brings the total number of cross border migrants recorded in 2018 to 93,091.

The majority of migrants observed in December were Ethiopian nationals (86% or 7,689 individuals), and 14 per cent were Somali nationals (1,222 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in December decreased by .7 per cent from the 7,743 individuals recorded in November, and the number of Somali nationals recorded increased by 12 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,088 individuals).

Ninety-four per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (8,397 individuals), and six per cent (514 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The December figures show a decrease of 1,150 individuals from November in the proportion of migrants who intended to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and December 2018, 73,190 individuals have returned to Yemen. During December alone, 5,748 returns were recorded.

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 107 (November-December 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of December 2018

**1,802,832** Internally Displaced  
**4,165,320** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Integrated Location Assessment

Current Geographical Coverage  
106 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products  
Displacement and Return Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

[displacement.iom.int/iraq](https://displacement.iom.int/iraq)

As of 31 December 2018, DTM identified 1,802,832 IDPs (300,472 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 18 governorates, 108 districts and 3,214 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,165,320 returnees (694,220 families) across 8 governorates, 33 districts and 1,578 locations.

An additional 51,696 returnees were recorded during round 107 (an increase of 1% since October). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (22,416 individuals), Salah al-Din (14,976) and Anbar (7,314). For the same period, DTM recorded a decrease of 63,762 IDPs across all governorates (a decrease of 4% since October) except Sulaymaniyah. The top three governorates being: Salah al-Din (14,268, -10%), Dahuk (9,636, -3%) and Anbar (9,390, -15%).

## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 24 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 22 - September-October 2018

**187,423** Internally Displaced  
**403,978** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Migrant Report, Migrant Profiles, Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Tawergha Return Weekly Update, Maritime Incident Update

[displacement.iom.int/libya](https://displacement.iom.int/libya)

DTM Libya is currently processing the findings from Round 23, and the results will be published and disseminated accordingly.

In November 2018, DTM Libya presented the findings of Round 22 of DTM data collection, which took place in September and October 2018. During the reporting period the number of identified returnees in Libya increased to 403,978 (+21,756), largely due to a return movement in Derna following improvement of the security situation. A total of 4,137 new returnee families (approximately 20,688 individuals) were identified in the city of Derna.

The total number of IDPs identified in Round 22 was 187,423. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (25,665 individuals) and Sebha (21,005 individuals).

## Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2018

**2,042,896** Internally Displaced  
**462,497** Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of August 2018 since the beginning of 2018

**48,399** Internally Displaced  
**131,497** Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, refugees, returning refugees and returning migrants; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component  
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage  
5 States

Published Information Products  
Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

[displacement.iom.int/sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/sudan)

DTM Sudan is currently processing and analyzing 2018 data, and the results will be published and disseminated in a yearly report when available.

In August 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities, which targeted new IDPs from East Jabal Marra in South Darfur, returnees from South Darfur in Liaba, and IDPs and returnees in Bel el Sherif in South Darfur. Over the course of that month, 50,985 individuals were registered

During August, DTM Sudan also published Mobility Tracking dashboards with the results of data collection exercises conducted in North Darfur - Mellit and El Fasher rural areas.

## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
Round 33 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 32- June 2018

**2,331,264** Internally Displaced  
**1,012,464** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage  
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report

[displacement.iom.int/yemen](https://displacement.iom.int/yemen)

DTM Yemen is currently processing the findings from Round 33 of Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated when available.

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in June 2018 in the nine governorates in which they have had continuous direct access and published the 17<sup>th</sup> Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report. The report compiled data from DTM area assessments and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities and partners on the ground to create a country wide picture of displacement in the country from January to June 2018. Round 33 of data collection will allow the team to verify and update the numbers of IDPs and Returnees estimated in the report.

From 23 October to 6 November 2018, IOM Yemen identified an increase of 1,454 households displaced from Al Hudaydah bringing the total number of displaced households to 75,840 (an estimated 532,830 individuals) forced to leave their homes since the escalation of conflict in early June. The largest increases have been seen in the Al Hudaydah and Abyan Governorates. Emergency Tracking figures will be updated when new information is available.

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# EAST AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

Regional Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring Network: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda

## Mixed Migration Flow Monitoring

Reporting Period  
December 2018

### Active Flow Monitoring Network

Burundi	8 FMPs
Djibouti	11 FMPs
Ethiopia	5 FMPs
Somalia	7 FMPs
South Sudan	6 FMPs
Uganda	10 FMPs

A network of 47 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) is currently operational in six countries.

Flow monitoring registry continued through eight points in **Burundi**, and through eleven FMPs in **Djibouti** after an additional point was operationalized in Holl. In **Ethiopia**, flow monitoring registry (FMR) and survey data collection continued through five FMPs at various official and unofficial border crossing points around the country. **Somalia** also continued flow monitoring activities through FMPs in seven locations.

In **South Sudan**, flow monitoring activities were carried out at FMPs in Malakal (2 FMPs), Wau Town (2 FMPs) and Abyei (1 FMP), with an additional point operationalized in Paloich, bringing the total FMPs in South Sudan to six. Displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) was also carried out at eight entry and exit points to track movements in and out of Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and collective sites in Malakal and Wau.

Flow monitoring in **Uganda** continued through the four FMPs located along the border with South Sudan in close coordination with the DTM South Sudan team, as well as through six points along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Regionally, a total of **142,812** individuals were observed at the FMPs during the month of December 2018. A large proportion of the migrants tracked were moving along the eastern corridor in the Horn of Africa (HoA) region (43%). Of these, the majority were Ethiopian nationals (69%), while the second-largest population was Somali nationals (28%), which is comparable to what was tracked in November (69% and 30% respectively).

Fifty-seven per cent of the total movements tracked were **incident-based movements**, mainly between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania (52%), between Uganda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania (39%), as well as between South Sudan and Sudan (9%). Of these incident-based movements, the majority of those tracked were Burundian nationals (43%), while the second largest proportion was nationals from South Sudan (20%).

In the **HoA region**, 38 per cent of individuals intended to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is slightly higher than what was reported in November (32%). Another 19 per cent reported their intention to travel to Yemen and Djibouti, which is lower than the 25 per cent that reported these destinations in the previous month, and those traveling to these two countries often intend to travel onwards to KSA. An additional 24 per cent (similar to the 27% reported in the previous month) intended to travel to Somalia, while 13 per cent reported traveling to Ethiopia (similar to the 11% reported in November).

In **Burundi**, during the month of December, flow monitoring continued monitoring activities at eight FMPs in the provinces of Cankuzo, Muyinga, Rutana and Ruyigi.

During the reporting period, **42,785** migrants were observed at the eight FMPs, which represents a one per cent decrease (1.2%) when compared to the 43333 movements tracked in November. The majority of migrants were Burundian nationals (82%), while the remaining were Tanzanian (18%). There was a close divide between incoming (45%) and outgoing (55%) migrants, with all of the migration tracked between the neighbouring countries of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The majority of migrants were adult males (43%), and 28 per cent were children. Short term local movement for less than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 76% of migrants), followed by tourism (15%) and seasonal migration (6%). Most migrants travelled on foot (42%), or by boat (40%), with the remaining 18 per cent using land vehicles, including bicycles (14%).

In **Djibouti**, during the reporting period, **22,048** migrants were observed at 11 FMPs, which represents an eighteen per

cent increase from the 18,637 individuals identified in the previous month. A big portion of this increase can be explained by the increase in the number of FMPs from ten to eleven, with the opening of a new FMP in Holl Holl, in Ali Sabieh.

The majority of migrants were Ethiopian nationals (98.7%), which is consistent with the percentage reported in the previous month. Most migrants (82%) reported intending to travel to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is a little higher than the 74 per cent reported in November. In a trend that is typical for migrants in Djibouti, the majority of migrants were adult males (59.5%), and 19 per cent were children, which is the same as what was reported in November. Economic migration for greater than six months was the most commonly cited motivation for migration (indicated by 95% of migrants), followed by conflict driven migration (3%); forced movement due to natural disasters and short term local movement also each accounted for one per cent of total movements. Most migrants moved on foot (62%), by taxi/car (34%) or by bus (1%).

In **Ethiopia**, during the reporting period, **13,047** migrants were observed through five FMPs, which represents a six per cent decrease from the 13,940 migrants observed in November 2018.

The majority of the migrants observed were Ethiopian nationals (89%), while five per cent were Somali nationals and other nationalities made up the remaining six per cent. Similarly, most migrants were outgoing, traveling out of Ethiopia (73%), while the remaining were incoming migrants (27%). Most of the incoming migrants were traveling from Sudan (69%), while 13 per cent were from Djibouti, 5 per cent from Yemen, and the remaining 13 per cent from various other countries.

Regarding intended destinations, most of the outgoing flows were heading to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (56%), Djibouti (15%), Yemen (9%) and Sudan (5%), with the remaining 15 per cent heading to various other countries.

The majority of the migrants were adult men (58%) while 13 per cent were children. Of the total number of observed individuals, two per cent were children under the age of 5 and seven per cent were unaccompanied children (933 children); two per cent of the total were pregnant or lactating women

Economic migration was still the most commonly cited reason for migration (80%), followed by short term local movement (7%). Most migrants were travelling on buses or other land vehicles (cars or trucks) (89%), while five per cent travelled on trains.

In **Somalia**, during the reporting period, **25,884** migrants were observed at the seven Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease (8%) in comparison with November when 28,138 movements were observed.

The majority of flows identified (57%) were incoming in comparison to outgoing (43%), which is similar to what was observed in November 2018, which had 57 per cent incoming, and 43 per cent outgoing movements. Similar to the previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) once again recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for December (6,683), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (5,145). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%) and Djiboutian (3%) nationals. Most migrants intended to travel back to Somalia (57%), which is the same as the previous month, while 18 per cent indicated wanting to cross the Gulf of Aden and travel to Yemen (a decrease from the 25% reported in November 2018). A slightly lower proportion intended to travel to Ethiopia (17%) or Kenya (3%), which is slightly lower than what has been observed in the past. Another four per cent also intended to travel to Djibouti. Similar to previous months, and contrary to regional trends, migrants were evenly divided in terms of age and sex, with 31 per cent children (9% under 5 years of age and 7% unaccompanied children) and 69 per cent adults (38% males and 29% females). The largest shares of observed flows were forced movement due to conflict (32%) and/or undertaking seasonal migration (26%).

**South Sudan** continues to measure mixed migration flows at transportation hubs inside the country and at its borders with Sudan and Uganda. Additional FMPs along the border with DRC have been set up in the context of Ebola preparedness (see p.4).

During the month of December 2018, **7,173** migrants were observed in total at the six transit hub FMPs in South Sudan. This is more than double what was observed in the month of November, for

the most part due to increased coverage. 929 migrants were observed in Abyei, 1,848 in Wau Town, 2,367 in Malakal, and 2,029 at the new FMP in Paloich.

Most of the migrants tracked at the FMPs were coming from South Sudan (93%), while the remaining were traveling from Sudan (7%) or Uganda (less than 1%). The majority intended to travel towards South Sudan (88%) or towards Sudan (12%). Most individuals tracked going to Sudan were observed at the Abyei FMP (60%), while those observed at the Paloich, Wau and Malakal FMPs were largely internal migrants, and the majority were intending to travel to South Sudan.

The large majority of migrants (97%) identified were South Sudanese nationals, while three per cent were Sudanese nationals (the remaining less than 1% came from various other countries in the region). Reasons for migration in Abyei were primarily return to places of habitual residence (43%), followed by to seek better health care facilities (29%) while most of the migration flows tracked in Wau Town were to visit family (47%) or for economic reasons (24%). Most movement in Malakal were family visits (46%) or return to places of habitual residence (33%), while most of the movement in Paloich were family visits (62%).

Fifty-nine per cent of observed migrants were women (compared to 57% the previous month), and 38 per cent were children (compared to 37% the previous month).

Flow monitoring continued in **Uganda** during the month of December, and in addition to the **11,026** movements observed along the border with South Sudan – an increase of 163 per cent when compared to the previous month, **20,849** observations were made at six new FMPs along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), for a total of **31,875** observations. The increase in movements tracked is partially due to improved coverage, but mostly due to the clashes in the DRC following the electoral commission's decision to delay the presidential vote in certain districts of the country, following which, cross border movement spiked.

Forty-six per cent of the migrants (14,604 migrants) were traveling from DRC, while 31 per cent (9,770 individuals) were traveling from South Sudan. Most of the migrants were traveling into Uganda (52%, or 16,687 migrants), while 27 percent

were travelling to DRC and 21 per cent to South Sudan. The majority of the migrants observed were Congolese nationals (46%), while the remaining were South Sudanese nationals (31%) or Ugandan nationals (23%). The sex disaggregation was even; 54 per cent of the total migrant population were female and 46 per cent were male. 27 per cent of migrants observed crossing the border were children, including 1,517 (5% of all migrants) who were under 5 years of age, and 659 (2%) unaccompanied migrant children.

During the month of December, most of the migration flows observed in and out of Uganda were economic movements/business trips of six months or more (25%), while 36 per cent of movements were short term (including family visits) and five per cent were induced by conflict, which is a decrease from ten per cent in the previous month. Seven per cent of the movements observed were for medical reasons, while 17 per cent were permanent movements.

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

## Burundi

Current Implementation Round  
Round 37 (January 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 37 – December 2018  
**139,634** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
Country-wide

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Event Tracking Update

[displacement.iom.int/burundi](https://displacement.iom.int/burundi)

In December 2018, DTM carried out assessments in all 18 provinces of Burundi, identifying 139,634 IDPs (30,742 households). This represents a two per cent decrease when compared to November 2018. Seventy-seven per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, while 23 per cent were displaced because of the socio-political situation. Of those currently displaced, the majority (53%) lived with host families, 25 per cent lived in rented houses, 16 per cent in

straw houses, 4 per cent in empty houses and 2 per cent in collective sites. Most of the current IDPs have been displaced since 2015 (36%) or earlier (4%), followed by 2016 (24%), while 16 per cent were displaced in 2017 and 20 per cent in 2018.

In December 2018, DTM tracked 33 emergency incidents, after which more than 300 households and 1,400 persons were displaced, 234 houses were destroyed and 349 were partially damaged due to torrential rains and strong winds.

## Ethiopia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 15 (February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 14 – November - December 2018  
**2,332,936** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
1,083 sites in 9 regions

Published Information Products  
Displacement Report, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Update

[displacement.iom.int/ethiopia](https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia)

DTM Ethiopia implemented Round 14 of Mobility Tracking, covering the months of November and December 2018.

Currently, there are **2,332,936** people displaced in the country, most in the Somali (49%) and Oromia (43%) regions, with 51 per cent females, and 58 per cent children under the age of 18.

According to assessments carried out by the DTM team, most of the IDPs were displaced due to conflict related reasons (76%), while the remaining were displaced due to either climate induced factors (21%) or other factors (3%). This trend is consistent over time, with conflict consistently being the primary case of displacement across the country. One thousand and forty-three sites were analysed, of which 148 were inaccessible, while 1,191 were assessed.

Most of the IDPs were displaced in 2017, or earlier (mostly due to climatic reasons), while 28 per cent were displaced in 2018.

Most of the families lived with host communities, with families or in spontaneous sites.

## Somalia

Current Implementation Round  
Round 7 (on hold)

Latest count as per IMWG-TWG  
**2.6 million** Internally Displaced

Implementation Component  
Flow Monitoring

Current Geographical Coverage  
58 Districts

Published Information Products  
Movement Trend Tracking Report (CCCM), CCCM Cluster Dashboard

[displacement.iom.int/somalia](https://displacement.iom.int/somalia)

Round 7 of data collection is planned to be implemented in the near future, and the results will be published accordingly. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster conducts regular Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in two IDP camps in Dolow, at two checkpoints in Kismayo and at three checkpoints in the town of Baidoa. The most recent figures will be disseminated when available.

## South Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
Round 3 MT (Jan – Mar 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 2 June 2018  
**843,234** Internally Displaced  
**658,148** Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Mobility Tracking (Site), Flow Monitoring, Survey, Registration

Current Geographical Coverage  
47 counties, 8 States

Published Information Products  
Biometric Registration Update, Flow Monitoring Update, Flow Monitoring Long-Term Trend Analysis Report, Site Profile, Event Tracking Report, Mobility Tracking Report and Dataset

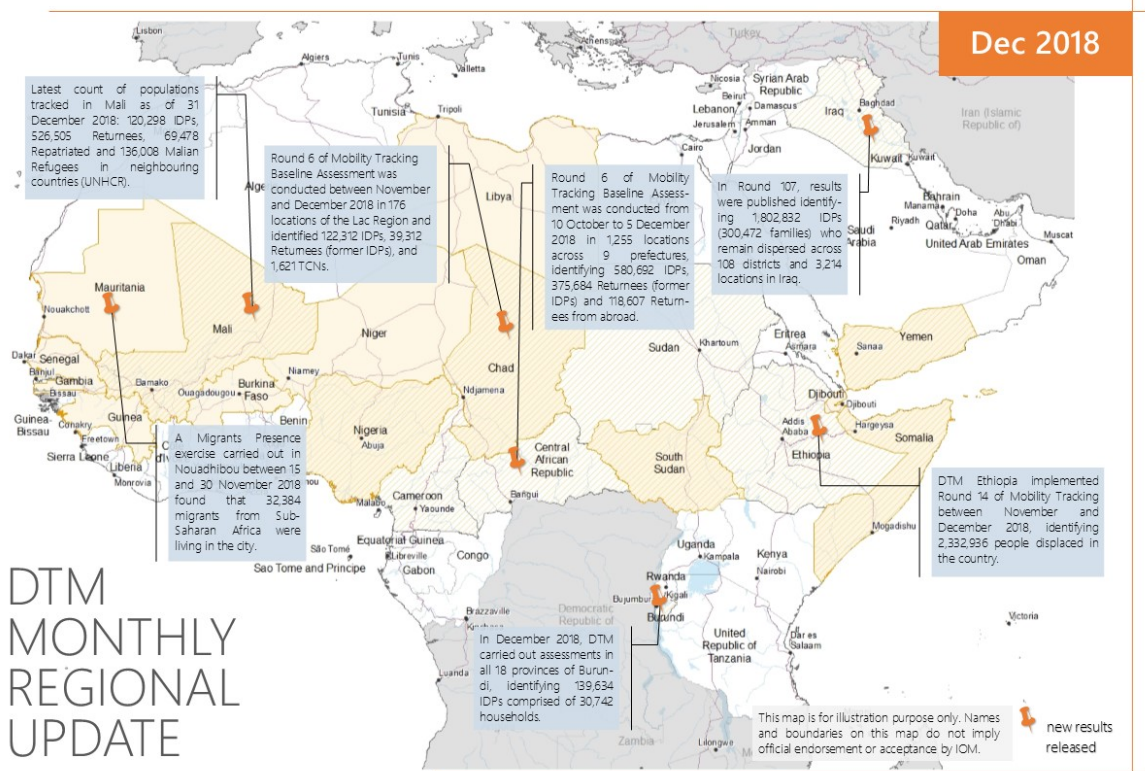
[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

DTM South Sudan continued with Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) through eight locations monitoring the volume and demographics of IDPs entering and exiting major displacement sites, notably Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, but also smaller collective centres.

In December, DTM interviewed 2,127 households representing 4,234 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site and Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site during the reporting period. Wau PoC AA stood out as 45 per cent of respondents indicated intending to permanently leave the site, most commonly due to improved living conditions at destinations. Temporary travel (overnight up to more than six months) away from the site was also often long-term at the Wau PoC AA site. While temporary travel was common for residents at the Malakal PoC Site, the vast majority lasted or was intended to last for less than a week and largely limited to the same county. DTM interviewed more individuals who were new to Bentiu PoC site than persons intending to permanently leave, with family being the main motivation to enter the site.

In December, the IOM DTM team continued to work in coordination with IOM Health and WASH units to conduct flow monitoring in parallel with Ebola screening and preparedness activities. FMPs were active at three different sites in Yei and at the border points of Tokori, Gangu, Bazi and Okaba. In total, 6,918 individuals (2,129 households) were interviewed, of whom 49 per cent were male and 28 per cent were children. The vast majority of those interviewed were incoming (78%), followed by internal movement (15%). In terms of departures, most travelled from Uganda (72%), South Sudan (22%) or DRC (6%). Most movement was voluntary, with the most frequently cited reasons being economic (27%), family visits (25), health care (22%) and return to habitual residence (18%). Forced movement was only reported by 2% of surveyed individuals.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

West and Central Africa (WCA)	Middle East & North Africa (MENA)	East and Horn of Africa (EHA)
<b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal 30+ Flow Monitoring Points	<b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Libya, Sudan, Yemen 99 Flow Monitoring Points	<b>Regional Flow Monitoring Network</b> Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia 47 Flow Monitoring Points
<b>Cameroon</b> As of Round 16 - November 2018 245,725 Internally Displaced 96,075 Returnees (IDPs)	<b>Iraq</b> As of Round 107 - December 2018 1,802,832 Internally Displaced 4,165,320 Returnees (IDPs)	<b>Burundi</b> As of Round 36 - December 2018 139,634 Internally Displaced
<b>Central African Republic</b> As of Round 6 - December 2018 580,692 Internally Displaced 375,684 Returnees (IDPs) 118,607 Returnees (From abroad)	<b>Libya</b> As of Round 22 - October 2018 187,423 Internally Displaced 403,978 Returnees (IDPs)	<b>Ethiopia</b> As of Round 14 - November - December 2018 2,332,936 Internally Displaced
<b>Chad</b> As of Round 6 - December 2018 122,312 Internally Displaced	<b>Sudan</b> As of August 2018 48,399 Internally Displaced 131,497 Returnees	<b>Somalia</b> As of Round 6 - November 2017 1,770,580 Internally Displaced
<b>Mali</b> As of 31 December 2018 120,298 Internally Displaced	<b>Yemen</b> As of Round 32 - July 2018 2,331,264 Internally Displaced 1,012,464 Returnees	<b>South Sudan</b> As of Round 2 - June 2018 843,234 Internally Displaced 658,148 Returnees (Former IDPs)
<b>Nigeria</b> As of Round 25 - October 2018 2,026,602 Internally Displaced 1,531,793 Returnees (IDPs) 110,903 Returnees (From abroad)	Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.	